Amendments to the Specification

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 15 and replace with the following:

A third problem is that with high speed machines, color capable machines, and light printing presses that use the belt-type positively charged organic photosensitive body, this belt photosensitive body must have a high tension between the rollers of 50N~~/cm~~ or greater ~~per unit length of the width of the belt photosensitive body~~. This is in order to prevent the riding up of the photosensitive body onto the cylindrical rollers due to slippage or winding and the like arising during rotation of this belt type photosensitive body. With the belt-type single-layer positively charged organic photosensitive body of the prior art, because the film strength of the photosensitive layer was weak, breakage and the like of the photosensitive layer as described above was evident.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 1 and replace with the following:

A fourth problem is that in order to have smaller devices for these high speed machines, color capable machines, and light printing presses, and the like, there is a need for the outer diameter of the cylindrical rollers to be 20 mm ~~phi~~ Φ or less. This condition has already been implemented for the laminated-type belt photosensitive body. However, with the single-layer positively charged organic photosensitive body, particularly with the small diameter rollers, there is a strong tension in the winding part of the roller. Obvious cracks arise in the photosensitive layer, and this problem has not been solved.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 12 and replace with the following:

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the above objective is achieved by an image forming device, comprising: an endless flexible single-layer positively charged organic photosensitive body, as described above, that is stretched between a plurality of cylindrical rollers by a tension of 50 N~~/cm~~ or greater ~~per unit length of the width of the photosensitive body~~; and means for electrophotography processing that are placed on the periphery of the photosensitive body.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 10 and replace with the following:

With the device in which the endless flexible photosensitive body is mounted, for the purposes of preventing slippage and winding of the photosensitive body, the image forming device has a tension between the rollers of 50 N~~/cm~~ or greater ~~per unit length of the width of the photosensitive body~~. With this device, by mounting the endless flexible single layer positively charged organic photosensitive body of the above structure, damage to the photosensitive body during use is suppressed.

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 17 and replace with the following:

The endless flexible single layer positively charged organic photosensitive body described above is stretched across a plurality of cylindrical rollers, and even if at least one of the rollers has an outer diameter of 5 mm ~~phi~~ Φ or greater and 20 mm ~~phi~~ Φor less, miniaturization of the device can be achieved. In addition, in printers, copiers, and printing presses that are capable of color output, the damage to the photosensitive body during use can similarly be suppressed as described above.

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 58, line 18 and replace with the following:

The photosensitive body belt of a width 250 mm and circumference 400 mm as described above was wrapped around two top and bottom cylindrical rollers. The top roller was anchored, and a load of 50 N~~/cm per unit length of the width of the photosensitive body~~ was applied to the bottom roller. While visually observing the surface conditions of the photosensitive film of the photosensitive body belt, the diameter of the top roller was changed. The diameter of the top roller when cracking on the photosensitive layer surface was seen by visual observation was determined. Together with this, as with the previous stretch test, the photosensitive body properties (sensitivity) for the photosensitive body belt were measured prior to the test as well as after removing from the test device after cracking was confirmed.

Please delete the Table beginning on page 60, line 1 and replace with the following:

	Stretch test	sensitivity (half decay exposure)		Photosensitive body property	
	Tension when cracking began (~~N/cm~~)	Initial (μJ/cm^2)	At the time of cracking (μJ/cm^2)	Sensitivity (half decay exposure (μJ/cm^2)	Dark attenuation rate after 5 seconds (%)
Emb. 1	45	0.12	0.13	0.12	87.2
Emb. 2	55	0.15	0.16	0.14	87.0
Emb. 3	60	0.19	0.21	0.19	87.8
Emb. 4	70	0.20	0.23	0.21	88.2
Emb. 5	40	0.13	0.14	0.13	87.4
Emb. 6	53	0.16	0.17	0.17	88.4
Emb. 7	59	0.13	0.14	0.15	87.5
Emb. 8	68	0.15	0.15	0.18	88.5
Emb. 9	46	0.16	0.17	0.16	87.9
Emb. 10	56	0.17	0.18	0.17	88.2
Emb. 11	61	0.19	0.19	0.19	88.8
Emb. 12	72	0.21	0.22	0.20	88.7
Emb. 13	41	0.16	0.17	0.16	87.7
Emb. 14	53	0.17	0.18	0.17	88.7
Emb. 15	60	0.15	0.16	0.14	87.0
Emb. 16	71	0.18	0.19	0.18	87.8
Emb. 17	47	0.12	0.12	0.12	87.2
Emb. 18	58	0.14	0.15	0.15	88.5
Emb. 19	62	0.17	0.17	0.17	88.3

Please delete the Table beginning on page 61, line 1 and replace with the following:

	Stretch test	sensitivity (half decay exposure)		Photosensitive body property	
	Tension when cracking began (~~N/cm~~)	Initial (μJ/cm^2)	At the time of cracking (μJ/cm^2)	Sensitivity (half decay exposure (μJ/cm^2)	Dark attenuation rate after 5 seconds (%)
Emb. 20	73	0.19	0.20	0.19	88.9
Emb. 21	43	0.12	0.12	0.12	87.5
Emb. 22	55	0.14	0.14	0.14	87.9
Emb. 23	59	0.11	0.12	0.12	87.9
Emb. 24	70	0.15	0.15	0.16	88.9
Emb. 25	49	0.13	0.14	0.14	87.8
Emb. 26	54	0.15	0.15	0.16	88.3
Emb. 27	63	0.13	0.13	0.13	87.7
Emb. 28	68	0.16	0.17	0.16	88.3
Emb. 29	77	0.16	0.16	0.16	88.7
Emb. 30	50	0.13	0.14	0.14	87.9
Emb. 31	51	0.12	0.13	0.12	88.0
Emb. 32	74	0.16	0.16	0.17	88.8
Emb. 33	67	0.15	0.16	0.15	87.3
Emb. 34	69	0.17	0.18	0.18	87.7
Emb. 35	69	0.14	0.15	0.15	87.6
Emb. 36	68	0.14	0.15	0.14	87.3
Emb. 37	67	0.16	0.17	0.16	87.3

Please delete the Table beginning on page 64, line 1 and replace with the following:

	Stretch test	sensitivity (half decay exposure)		Photosensitive body property	
	Tension when cracking began (N/~~cm~~)	Initial (μJ/cm^2)	At the time of cracking (μJ/cm^2)	Sensitivity (half decay exposure (μJ/cm^2)	Dark attenuation rate after 5 seconds (%)
Comp. Ex. 1	30	0.40	0.70	0.41	85.2
Comp. Ex. 2	32	0.45	0.69	0.44	84.3
Comp. Ex. 3	34	0.47	0.67	0.48	87.1
Comp. Ex. 4	29	0.78	1.12	0.77	78.5
Comp. Ex. 5	30	0.85	1.15	0.85	79.8
Comp. Ex. 6	33	0.90	1.14	0.93	78.3
Comp. Ex. 7	64	1.12	1.15	1.13	83.3

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 65, line 2 and replace with the following:

With regard to the effect of cracks on the sensitivity and the ease of generation of cracks, when Embodiments 1-37 which use a titanyl phthalocyanine relating to the present invention as the charge generating agent and Comparative examples 1-6 which use metal-free phthalocyanine are compared, the samples of the comparative examples had cracks starting at a low tension of 29-34 N/~~cm~~ in the stretching test. In addition, when comparing the change in sensitivity between the initial sensitivity and the sensitivity at the time of the cracking, the effect of cracks on the sensitivity was large for the samples of the comparative examples. In addition, with the bending test as well, with the samples of Comparative examples 1-6, cracks were generated even at large diameters for the cylindrical roller of 30-35 mm Φ. From the repeat operation test, the repeat number at which cracks were generated was low at 13000-18000 times. In contrast, with the embodiments of the present invention which used titanyl phthalocyanine, the tension at which cracks began was large at 40-77 N/~~cm~~, and with the latter bending test, the diameter of the cylindrical roller at which cracks began was a small diameter of 5-20 mm Φ. In addition, with the repeat operation test, the repeat number at which cracking began was a large number of 21000-38000 times. With regard to the effect on sensitivity, the change in sensitivity between the initial sensitivity and the sensitivity at the time of cracking was small, and it can be seen that the effect is small. By using titanyl phthalocyanine as a charge generating agent, not only is the sensitivity improved, but surprisingly, there are also

advantages of a reduction in the cracking of the photosensitive layer and a reduction in the effect of cracking on the sensitivity.

Please delete the paragraph beginning on page 65, line 25 and replace with the following:

In addition, with the embodiments, Embodiments 2-4, 6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16, 18-20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33-37 have a weight ratio for polycarbonate resin of 40% or greater, have a viscosity average molecular weight for the same resin of 20,000 or greater, and use titanyl phthalocyanine. When these embodiments are compared with the other embodiments, in the stretching test, the former had a tension at the time of cracking of 50 N~~/cm or greater per unit length of the width of the photosensitive body~~. In addition, in the bending test, the diameter of the cylindrical roller at the time of cracking was 5-20 mm Φ. Therefore, rollers with a diameter of 20 mm Φ or less and 5 mm Φ or greater can be used. Even with these small diameter rollers, there were essentially no cracks in the belt photosensitive body resulting from the stress from the cylindrical rollers that could have an effect on the electrophotography properties. As a result, this is preferable particularly in terms of miniaturizing, colorizing, and increasing the speed of the image forming device.

Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 66, line 18 and replace with the following:

Therefore, as seen from these results, the endless flexible single-layer positively charged organic photosensitive body of the present invention of one of Claims 2 through 4 can be used in an image forming device such as color capable and high speed printers, copiers, fax machines, light printing presses, and the like. In these devices, the photosensitive body is stretched across a plurality of cylindrical rollers that have a tension of 50 N~~/cm~~ or greater ~~per unit length of the width of the photosensitive body~~ and/or include a roller of an outer diameter of 5 mm $\underline{\Phi}$ or greater and 20 mm $\underline{\Phi}$ or less.